IN ITS HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT, 20 Charter, its Lord Mayor, Ris Butten, and He Pay Some United the Mayor,

Lennos, Ang. 22. Not a score of living man have seen it. It is the greatest treasure Lenion processes. An oasien box small and speless, contains it. The regalta is nothing to it it has rande the city of London the first is the world by it has protected her from all the coptes for a which, incidental to the feudai system crushed other contemporaneous corperations, and only a mountain of gold could approach the amount of wealth which the Lon-

It is a bit of paper; words are written on it: "The Brat charter of William the Conqueror," William, the King, friendly salutes the Bishep and Gentirey, the portreve, and all the barresse- within London, both French and English, and I declare that I grant you to tealling vorthy as you were in the days of Eing Edward, and I grant that every child shall be his father's heir after his father's days; and I will not suffer any person to do you wrong. God keep you."

Law worthy meant possessed of privileges. This charter was granted to the citizens of London by William L. in the second year of his reign, on the occasion of the solemn entry made by him into the city in that year.

As this charter meant exemption from all the thraidem, oppression, services, personal and etherwise, just being introduced everywhere with the establishment of feudalism, who sould measure the advantages thus secured to the citizens of Landon over their rivals, either at home or abroad?

The portreye, sometimes also called reve, or sheriff, and, after the Norman invasion, balliff, was the only temporal magistrate over the citizens. All these names were changed into that of Mayor in the year 1189, under the roign of Echard L. Cour de Lion.

The temporal magistrates of the counties

were then also called reves, or sheriffs. These officials must have ranked below the earls of counties, as the Were, or price of an earl's head, was 3.000 thrymsas, waile that of a high pass, or sheriff was only 4,000.

The first Mayor of London was Henry Fitz-alwyn of Londonstone, who held the office for

twenty-four years. On his death King John, in his fith charter, May 9, 1215, granted the citimens power to elect their Mayor yearly.

Edwar! III. in 1854 first bestowed the title of

Lord on the Mayor of London. The first so entitled was Sir Thomas Legge.

The annual election of the London Mayor does not imply that the same individual cannot fill the office more than once. The celebrated Whittington was four times Lord Mayor of London, in 1397, 1398, 1406, and 1409, In this century there have been four cases of citizens twice trusted with the charge. The last instance is that of Sir R. Nicholas Fowler in 1883 and in 1885. In that case, however, Sir R. Fowler was simply chosen to fill the vacancy left by the death of the Lord Mayor in office, as it was considered hard on the Alderman, who,

it was easistered hard on the Alderman, who, in the ordinary routine, was to occupy the civic easir next to do so only for a few months, and Bir B. Fowler was the last living one who had passed the chair.

Although the 5th charter of John expressly grants to the citizens unreservedly the right of electing the Lord Hayor discretionally, and shough this charter has never been receased or amended, the power of electing the Lord Mayor to-day exclusively belongs to the liverymen of the city, and their choice is limited to its Aldermen. It is well to observe that many of the liverymen are not resident city householders. There are seventy-five livery companies, containing altogether 7,000 members, among whom are all sorts and conditions of men. A baren belongs to the butchers' company, a viscount to the vintners' company, a marguis to, the mercers', a duke to the drapers'. Nothing can be less contentious than isselection of the Lord Mayor, as the Aldermen accalled in turn to the civic chair according to a long-established custom, are called in turn to the civic chair according to penovity. Yet there are instances in which Aldermen have been passed over, even in the last years, for motives of personal eccentricity seniority. Yet there are instances in which termen have been passed over even in the dyears, for motives of personal eccentricity

last years, for motives of personal eccentricity er conduct.

The Lord Mayor, whom provincial people and foreigners are apt to consider as equal to inot more powerful than the sovereign, is in reality a much less important personage, yet he must not give cause for real criticism.

Generally the offspring of his labors, and not unfrequently having more brains than rednement the Lord Mayor of London often looks like a grotseque theatrical understudy in the stately trappings of his functions; but as he is habitually also an exceedingly sharp man of basiness, he has seldom exposed himself to a more serious charge.

pusiness, he has seidom exposed nimself to a more serious charge. A few weeks before the election of the Lord Mayor the following precept is issued from the Mayor's Court to require the livery companies to attend at Guildhall for that purpose on Michaelmas Day:

By the Mayor to the Master Wardens of the Company of —:

By the Mayor to the Master Wardens of the Company of —:

These are to require you to cause notice to be speedily given to all the liverymen of your company to appear at Guidhall on ——Sent. Speedily given to all the livery gowns and hoods to-selber in company from their common hall to the Guidhall by eleven of the clock in the ferender. Spext being Michaelmas Day; that they come sabited in their livery gowns and hoods, together in company from their common hall to the Guildhall by eleven of the clock in the
fermion, and from theone to the parish Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, there to hear divine
strice and a sermon; and afterwards to rethra to Guildhall for the election of a Lord
Mayor for the year ensuing.

And you are to take especial care that all
sund cramments of your company be provided
acainst the next Lord Mayor's day, being appointed by act of Parliament to be on Nov. 9
sext. And hereby you are not to fail.

Dated the — day of — 18—.

As he enters Guildhall on Michaelmas Day
sach official is presented with a nesegay by the
hall keeper.

each official is presented with a nonegation acts is the order in which the procession accompanying the new Lord Mayor enters the council chamber of Guildhail on the 9th of November, when he receives his guests before the banquet:

The City Marshal.

the banquet:
The City Marshal.
Two Trumpeters.
Common Crier, with his mace.
Sword Benrer, with sword of state.
The Lord Mayor
tha his state gown and cellar of S. S., his train
bornel.

bernel.

Dornel.

The Lady Mayoress.

The Lady Mayoress.

Sondacted by the master of the ceremonies and attended by her made of honor, her train borne by a page dressed in costume who afterward takes his place behind her chair in the council the Sheriffs and their Ladies.

The Sheriffs and their Ladies.

Later, when the Lord Mayor looking not up.

Internet and their Lances.

Later, when the Lord Mayor, looking not unlike a circus handmaster, and a confinence outlines of trumpets leads his guests to the anner half, the procession is still further orded by the presence of the Ministers, Amstandard Mariane, and the Ministers The lord Mayer has the badges of royalty attached to his office, the sceptre, the sword the mase "the same as royalty" are the words of his fourth charter of the dwarf III.—his marchais and marshals men his sergeants and his state coach. Until recently he was the Admiral of the forto London. In the city, he has precedence of every subject and takes place immediately after her flaighty. His is chief buffer at the coronation.

onation.
Invivilences of the Lord Mayor London at the coronation of of London at the coronation of of very remote antiquity. I relate manuscript in the British for rd respecting the coronation from which is appears that the included recoming of the right with

the citizens of Winchester I the constraint of the Prime Minister. It is easy to add that such are the call the position that generally per deficient on the large extends a per deficient on the large extends are shared by the two typicals. If the for a far are started by the two typicals are shared by the two typicals are shared by the for a far are started by the want the bandwell which is the deficient decreased by the Martin bears and the period which is the control of each of the control of the contr dinners, the

Fig. 1. The control of the local flat of the loc

the Lors Manufacepe about lenstate according to the Lors Manufacepe about tenstate according to the large and according to the corporation over less Manufacepe costs the corporation over less Manufacepe according to the large acc

Insian Jawa. All that money, remember, was for the relief of distressed beopie of foreign races. And many more sums of over £100,000 could be quoted that have likewise been collected in the Mansion House for home or foreign relief.

To what remains of the public £clat of the former functions of the Lord Mayor—which consist principally in being ecorated to certain ceremonies by his marshal, his sword bearer, a few gorgeous servants and an equal number of plain mounted constables, and in spectacular shows, which, by common consent, have more the character of nuisances than of anything else—must honestly be aided the preservation of the moral credit of the Lord Mayor, which surrounds at once with respect and confidence all under/akings placed under his name.

Here a memorialist could furnish a highly entertaining return by runmaging, if he were allowed to de so, among the concerns and enterprises which enthusiasts and rogues would have the Lord Mayors were only raised to knighthood or nobility if they had been honored by the presence of their sovereign or of some fillustrious foreign ruler at their table; but now it seems that it is enough to have filled the civic chair to obtain this distinction. Thus we see that the last eight successors of Godfrey the portreve have been made knights. This collective creation of honors has more than one picturesque aspect. That one of these eight successors of Godfrey the portreve have been made knights. This collective creation of honors has more than one picturesque aspect. That one of these eight successors of Godfrey the portreve have been made knights. This collective creation of honors has more than one picturesque aspect. The one of these eight successors of Godfrey the portreve have been made knights. This collective creation of honors has more than one picturesque aspect. The begins them by his rare energy and at his personal expense to participate in the great French exhibition of 1859, when the English Government could not or would not do so itself, is only a knight-S

THE TOPOLOBAMPO COLONY.

Latest Report from that Somewhat Disay From the Globe-Democrat.

Some six years ago Mr. A. K. Owens wrote a book out of which grew a cooperative move-ment to found a colony and city at Topolo-bampo, on the Pacific coast, in the province of Sinaloa Mexico. Mr. Napoleon Hongland, who has just returned from a visit to Topolobampo, has this to say about the colony as it is at Dream! present.

During the entire time that the colony has

During the entire time that the colony has

been on the ground now nearly four years it has had no home or permanent abiding place of its own. Strictly speaking the history of the Credit Foncier Company's attempt is neither for nor against the successful working of "Integral cooperation," the original and basic principles of the company. Mr. Owen has himself declared that no part of his plan had yet been tried. Eirector Wilber, Chairman of the resident Board of Directors, tells me that the original plan of cooperation, tells me that the original plan of cooperation, tells me that the original plan of cooperation, to the familiation of communism. For instance, they have been an exemplification, not of integral or entire cooperation, but of a mild or rartial form of communism. For instance, they have had equal wages for equal numbers of hours' work. The ox driver and the skiled cabinetmaker of company for the labor checks or company or different place of the original plans of the company. The colony is not in debt, but it has very littend to see any exchangeable only through the company for the labor or the labor products commended by the company.

The colony is not in debt, but it has very littend the colony has produced very little to sell to out exchanging products with the outside world. Consequently, for the purchase of such colony, has produced very little to sell to out side markets. It has been estimated that from \$100,000 to \$300,000 worth of larbor "oredits" have already been issued. Nevertheless, I am told that their value, one very low, is now or three many the produced by the colony has produced very little to sell to out the same specific and the produced by the colony has produced very little to sell to out the same and on the same and the produced by the colony has produced very little to sell to out the same and on the produced by the colony has produced very little to sell to out the same and the produced by the colony has produced very little to sell to out the same and the produced by the colony has produced very little to sell to out t

commodities as are not produced by the colony has produced very little to sell to outside markets. It has been estimated that from \$100,000 to \$300,000 worth of larbor "credits" have already been issued. Nevertheless, I am told that their value, once very low, is now on the increase. The "credits" have always paid for food either at the company's store, at the public restaurant, or at the private tables. They have always been receivable for wash bills, and have paid educational and school expenses. They are "legal tender" for printing, subscription to the colony newspaper, and photographs in lifmited quantities. They pay for making or mending clothes, boots, and shoes, for jewlry work, for a physician's care and medicine, for music for social occasions, and in lact for any services that one member can do for another, from the making of a loaf of bread to the building of a house. The people have no house rent to pay. They own their own houses. They pay for them in their own labor, where they do not build themselves; then, too, they have no taxes to pay. The company, by special concession, is not taxed for a period of ten years, but after that time the individual member has no tax to pay, for the company pays the taxes.

The social life of the colony has been its chief beauty and charm. The morals of the community have been qualt superior. The people did not advertise themselves; then too, they has the taxes.

The social life of the colony has been its chief beauty and charm. The morals of the community have been qualt superior. The people did not advertise themselves; as "sannts." They declared on the other hand that they meant to get along without priest and churches. The leaders do not mean by this that they intend to get along without paying any attention to religion. Lawyers and secret societies are also tabooed. They hire their doctor by the year, He is at least expense when people are the healthness. It is not to his pecuniary interest that any one should be such. It is not his fact that they have sufficie

A Stolen Daughter Found After Fourteen From the ... then the from the Crow

An interesting remance comes from the Crow Creek reservation. E. F. Batch, a badly cripited veteral of the civil war, and new a settler on these lands has just received intelligence that makes his heart glad. Some fourteen years ago, while living in Missouri, Mr. Balch's little girl, then live years old, was stolen from her home by some unknown persons, and for many rears, although much money and time was spent in the search, no trace of the lost one sould be round. Mr. Falch had given up all hope of ever secong his daughter again, until receivity a communication much time to the authorities at Washington it search to the heavisiers and not the expenditure that had not the expenditure of the heavisiers and not the expenditure that had not the expenditure that had not the expenditure of the heavisiers and not the expenditure that had not the expenditure of the heavisiers and not the expenditure that had not the expenditure that the second to the heavisiers and not the expenditure and not the expenditure and not the expenditure and not the expension of the heavisiers and not the expension and not the expension and not the expension and the expension of the lost properties. in convincing the old gentleman beyond doubt that she was his long lost daughter. The old man's joy knew no bounds, and he can hardly content himself until the arrival of his daugh-ter, who is now on her way from Texas to join him at his reservation home.

A SLOOD per annum, and this sum does not include the £2,000 th pays for its Sheriffa. Behold, moreover, the princely analyse is given to the £3,000 the princely analyse is given the form of the Meard of Trade, and the President of the Priny Council, the President of the Priny Council, the President of the Priny Council, the President of the Doard Covernment Board of Trade, and the President of the Local Covernment Board of the Metropolitan isolice, who council to the Security of £1,500; the Commissioner of the Metropolitan isolice, who council to the Security of £1,500; the Commissioner of the City Foice, who looks after the population of £0,000 the Priny Council to the Security of £1,500; the Commissioner of the City Council to the Security of £1,500; the Council to Security is the Mansier of £2,500; the principal and the security of £1,500; the Council to Security is the Associated with a security of £1,500; the Poet Laureage has one of £1,500. The Green's Channel and the security of £1,500; the Poet Laureage has one of £1,500. The Green's Channel and Security is the Security of £1,500; the Poet Laureage has one of £1,500. The Green's Channel and Security is the Security of £1,500; the Poet Laureage has one of £1,500. The Principal of the Guidhall Security is the Security of £1,500; the Poet Laureage has one of £1,500. The Principal of the Guidhall Security is the Security of £1,500; the Principal Security of £1,500; the Principal

are plentiful. The cattle are brought on from the West in stock cars. In some cases the same men who have brought them from the West go with them to Europe, but usually they do not, and the cowboys of the sea are picked up in New Lork. The cattle sent to Europe are usually Western cattle, for they are hardler, less valuable, and more profitable to handle. New York and Pennsylvania cattle can usually be sold at as good a price in New York and Philadelphia as in London, while the Western cattle cannot be shipped here alive and sold at much profit in competition with the Western dressed beef. New Yorkers have no such projudice in favor of cattle which have been killed near them as Englishmen have. When a New Yorker eats a good steak or chop he killed in Kansas City, in Chicago, or along the East River. He judges from the quality of the meat and the way it tastes; but to the Englishman no meat can be good unless it is killed

in Great Britain.
Some of the first meat shipments to England were live cattle, but when the refrigerator system was devised it was found that meat could be shipped much more cheaply in cold storage than on the hoof. The cold meat did not take up anything like as much room, and it did not require as much care and expense on the way there. The cattle could be killed out West, and only the edible portions shipped; this reduced the weight. Then several carcasses could be packed in the same space which one live beef would occury. The temperature could be kept uniform from the West to New York and in the ship on the way ever by means of refrigerating machines. When it arrived the meat was fit to be sold at once. This meat was popular, and was boaght by the Englishmen for some time without their knowing what it was. Then the local butchers set up a clamor against it, and soon there was a difference in price. This was an inducement to the livitish butchers to pass this meat off on their customers as English-fed beef, but Englishmen are not trustful or credulous with their tradesmen, and they got to investigating the beef to and requiring certificates that it had been slaughtered in England. The difference in price continued and increased.

Now there is a difference of from one to seven cents a pound in price between American beel and English beef. This is enough to induce a great increase in the shipments of live cattle to Great Britain. In 1888 the live edible stock that the United States sent to Great Britain was worth less than \$15,000,000. would occupy. The temperature could be kept

change for singulation. The increase in where the workers of the country. The the change country is the change of the country of the change of

clands and two feet are imported from Canada and two feet are inches by eight feet. Canada and two feet are inches by eight feet the more room when they were shipped, but it was found that the loss was greater than when they were shipped. But it was found that the loss was greater than when they were packed more tightly. It was found that if a steer were allowed to have plenty of room he would become bruised or orippied. Finding this out came near putting a stop to the cattle trade, as the losses at first were heavy. The shippers tried to diminish the loss by giving the cattle still more from but the more they were bruised. An investigation followed, and it was learned that cattle move in the opposite direction from men, horses, and dogs. When a ship heels to starboard the passengers incline themselves against the motion of the ship when the ship heels to starboard they are sason way they are seasofed. Cattle, on the contrary, go with the motion of the ship when the ship does not roil, they would travel better with more from.

The kind of weather that the ship meats make a great difference in the profit of the worage, if the weather is rough the percentage of the ship pers are more interested than any one else in getting the cattle decreas with the least the profit of the shippers are more interested than any one else in getting the cattle decreas with the least three parts. Their victims, on the other hand being for the worage, if the weather is rough the percentage of the receipting the cattle decreas with the least the profit of the whole load arrives in better condition. The shippers are more interested than any one else in getting the cattle across with the least loss in weight and the greatest freedom from injury. They have succeeded in cutting down the mortality so that during the last three years the shipments to Liverbool average less than 2 per cent. loss.

PROGRESS ON THE CONGO.

PROGRESS ON THE CONGO.

The Limits Just Piaced Upon the Liquor

Traffe-Barriers Against the Arabs. LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo River, July 25,-White sojourners in the Congo country are themselves astonished at the number and importance of the measures now under way for the protection of the many thousands of natives against murder and rapine, and to spread order and civilization throughout the great river basin. Every mail from Europe brings news of fresh edicts to be enforced, of new police or educational measures to be carried out, of new steamboats coming or new expeditions probeginning to grasp the idea that all this conduces to their material advantage, rafety, and welfare, and they are therefore becoming more amonable to discipline and law. The State is dealing with them as with the Arabs, gently if possible, but is employing severar means, if necessary, to enforce obedience and respect.

The directions is which a deal of the use of his patron, and he now has a half dozen on hand awaiting fulfillment, within the past three years he has recovered over \$50,000, and has participated in his official capacity in investigating almost every case of note in that time.

Seated in his affice. jected. The best of it is that the natives are

The directions in which the Congo State is now chiefly working is for the suppression of the liquor traffic, the extinction of murderous slaves' raids the opening of new routes of traffic. and the drilling of the many hundreds of natives employed by the Government in some features of military tactics, and in industrial pursuits.

features of military tactics, and in industrial pursuits.

All philanthropists will feel grateful to the Congo State for its new edict strictly prohibiting the sale of all alcoholic liquors in all that part of the great river basin lying east of the Inkles! River. This river is forty miles west of Leopoldville, and the country between it and the Atlantic Ocean has been so long occupied by white liquor traders that it will not be possible, all at once, to carry out drastic measures for the suppression of the trafle. The trade, however, is to be strictly regulated, and its volume will be diminished. If possible, by taxes imposed upon the dealers.

The Congo State is thus showing itself to be a most beneficent and effective agent in the protection of the people against one of the greatest evils that threaten them.

The state has at last succeeded in hemming in the Arab slave dealers on the west and north. Husting their further raids down the Congo and along its branches. They have done this by establishing the seven military stations on the north and south tributaries of the Congo occupied by well-armed forces, and frequently visited by the trading vessels and gunboits of the State. The natives have learned that these posts are chaces of refuge, where under the blue flag of the Congo State, they may find safety from Arab marderess or convessers of their own tribes. The Arabs understand that the limits of their slave and they are submitting as gracefully as possible to the inevitable. Everywhere throughout the growing regions which the Congo State is bringing under its lanuaces the horrid custom of human sacrifices is beginning to be reverely punished.

As an instance of the work the State is doing my hard and the progress of the congo State is bringing under its lanuaces the horrid custom of human sacrifices is beginning to be reverely punished.

men and confidence operators have stolen nearly \$200,000 from various victims in Ohio and adjoining States.

This enormous sum, so far as can be ascertained, has been stolen by about ten men, whose income thus derived is, therefore, greatly in excess of that received by many high-priced banking officials, and far more than that of 90 per cent, of business men who are reckened weakiny and successful.

Straugely enough not one of these swindlers who are well-known to the police of the country, is in prison, but on the contrary, all are at large, some in foreign barts, emoring the pleasant usufred of the ill-gotten gains. Their victims, on the other hand, being for the most part men who were compelled to carve out their fortunes by dint of hard work, remain complainingly at home, cursing the hour when they permitted their cupidity to get the better of their good indement for a reasoning man would at once beneficiate the thin disguise that is thrown around the well-known schemes that the swindlers so successfully execute.

It will be noticed that in every case the sufferer is an axed, man, generally a wealthy farmer or a leading business man in some small community, and that in nearly every instance the method of swindling is identical, conclusive proof of the forgetfulness that old age brings on, for the press and the police never fait to spread broadcast the news of each job and to issue a warning against being taken in by future attempts. Despite these precautions the binco men have been known to successfully carry out several robberles within a hundred miles of each other, allowing about forty-eight bours to elapse between each orime. In this strange inattention to warnings the binco men have been known to successfully carry out several robberles within a hundred miles of each other, allowing about forty-eight bours to elapse between each orime. In this strange inattention to warnings the theves find their greatest security, and the police encounter the object that baffles them most to prevent these depredation

Leaving Burling:on, they reappeared in Jackleaving Burling on, they rempeared in Jackson tile, Ill., on April 28, 1889. For their victim this time they selected vincent 8, litchardson, a went hy od farmer living near that place. Mr. litchardson is an Inglishman who settled near Jackson the when it was almost a wilderness, and who, by lard work, had accumulated a fortune of about \$100,000. He is generally beloved in the community, being a kind hearted, generous old man. As usual, Post appeared as the "handshager," and giving his name as W. H. Baker, represented to Mr. Richardson that he was seeking to buy a farm. The old farmer was conducting Post about the

his stake and guarantes. Nortis chased the swindlers to Haynes's home in Logansport, and forced them to disgorre their ligotten gains, which were returned to the aged victim. Harnes then went to Canada. In May of this year they made another raid, the victim being the venerable Fountain Land, a farmer living near Nicholasvills, Ry. The Louisians Lottery swindle was auccessfully worked on him by Mesara Beauregard and Ferguson, who departed \$5,000 richer. Dividing the money, Haynes went to South America, while Scribner put out for Australia. Through Mrs. Haynes, Nortis succeeded in recovering \$1,000.

While Post, Ludium, and O'Brien were robbing paper, mays "in Himos they had opposition in the persons of "Red" Adams and Fred Smith. These two worthies, under the names of G. Campbell and B. P. Chase, dropped into Ottawa, a little hamlet near Streator, ill., on June 1, 1889, and went to work on Frederick Gleim with a different trick from these mentioned above. Adams, who is a fine-looking man, having the appearance of a prosperous banker, sought out Mr. Gleim, an old and feeble gentleman farmer, for the purpose of buying a farm. His son, he said, with some affection, was addicted to drink and other dissipation, and he wished to seclude him from temptation. The cost was no object in the way of accomplishing this. Smith appeared on the scene as a drunken Southerner with plenty of money and a wild desire to gamble on a new oard trick he had baid \$2,000 to learn while on the train. The usual formulity of winning \$5,000 was gone through with and Gleim was sent to Ottawa after the deposit in good faith. The banker produced a like amount, and the whole sum, \$15,000, was placed in a tin box, which was deposited under the sectod the luggy occupied by Gleim and the banker [7]. From here it was defity seeaked by the drunken Southerner, and a similar one containing a lot of brown paper was substituted. When Gleim arrived at home almost craxy with deligit in having made \$10,000 by the rale of a small farm and by his cleverness ac

in will be noticed that in every case the suffernment of a leading budges in a wealth of such as the sum of the contents of th

that "riches have wings and fly away."

Train's rival in the ballion business was Dave Watson and an unknown "pal" who played Lo: the poor Indian. In Desember, 1899 this call visited the home of genial old Clark Adams, at Covington, toble, and Watson agreed to let him in an the ground do r in the purchase of a valuable gold brick buried by the Shawnee Indians. The lume of precious metal was assured at a value of \$1.50, the still has it.

Another of Watson's victims was William Traiford, a hard, close-disted old farmer, living near Mt. Vernan. Posey county, Ind. Mr. Traiford is known in gold brick circles as the Pappy-gug from Posey" and is still a guilt in the control of say, where I is cut into the Pappy-gug from Posey" and is still a guilt in the control of the lactory it is core a creater say, where I is cut into the paper supplies once a previous filters include a say, where I is cut into the paper supplies once a previous filters in the long it is core a creater say, where I is cut into the paper supplies once a previous filters in the long it is core a creater say, where I is cut into the paper supplies once a previous filters in the long it is core and the paper supplies once a previous filters in the long it is core and the paper supplies of the paper supplies of the paper supplies in the paper supplies of the pa

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Total WORKINGMEN KEEP WATCH. THEIR LEGISLATIVE BLACK LIST.

Assemblymen Who Didn't Vote to Sutt the

Labor Leaders Marked for the Patures

Republicana Predominate on the Lint. In preparing their analysis of the members of the last Legislature, the Executive Committee of the State Workingmen's Assembly bear heavily against the Republicans. They had nine distinctively labor bills before the Legislature. One of them was the bill compelling corporations to pay wages weekly, another was the bill establishing the State Print-ing office, another was the bill prohibiting the use of Pinkerton's detectives by cornorations. and there were other bills regulating the hours of labor and similar matters. The Workingmen's Assembly has ken to committee at Albany for several years to keep track of the actions of the Legislature on the bills which they sent before it. This committee made its report a few days ago, and a summary of it has been

printed. As a rule the men who supported the labor bills were the members from the cities, while the men who opposed them were the farmers. The farmer Assemblymen are as much opposed to the workingmen as any other class of people in the country. They have hired men on their farms to whom they want to pay as small wages as possible, and they regard themselves as employers and capitalists rather than as workingmen. They have few members of labor organizations in their districts, so that they do not feel the fear of them at the polis.

Almost all the members of the Assembly fav-

ored some one or the other of the trule unious' bills. Seven Assemblymen in all voted for all the bills. It is noticeable that five of the seven are New York Democrats who would to classified in connection with the Larka are as Tammany Hall men, though herrigan and Martin are better known as Voorbis men. The Voorbis Democrats acted with Tanimary Hall against the County Democracy in plmost all legislative matters. These seven men who are endorsed by the labor organization are Connelly of the Ningteenth dist to: Hather of tin of the Ninth, and Sulver of the Four-teenth, all of New York: Etores of Buffslo, and Rice of Ulster are the other two. The New York Republicans are censured, for they joined with the Republicans of the country districts in voting against the labor title. Eing of he Seventh and Lewis of the Twenty-first are particularly consuled. Only one New York fromocrat. Mulianor of the Fifth, is consured, and his failure to vote for the bills was caused more on account of his being away a great part of the session than for any other reason. The State Workingmen's Assembly as pro-

pared a black list of fourteen Assemblymen who did not vote for a majority of their lills. Eleven of the fourteen are Republicans from New York city and the country. The workingmen have made a habit for the

New York city and the country.

The workingmen have made a babit for the last two years only of keeping this record and of having it published. The only of her orizantzation that does they is the city the orizontal that of New York members only and bla kilsts ever one of them who is a Taumany man or has an islandance in the second of the name. It is somewhat on a colicidance that the Assembly men whom the city deferm that the Assembly men whom the city deferm that the state Workingmen's Assembly and that those whom the city deferm the historia that the city helorm are on the biassists of the workingmen. This some to show that the city helorm Club and the Workingmen's assembly are opposed to each other on lexistative matters. When any sew York Assembly man comes to consider the relative wagnt to be attached to the end-remain wagnt to be attached to the end-remain wagnt to the attached to the end-remain wagnt to ite it maters. When any sew York Assembly there is no deduct which he would not seem to innote if he comes from one of the Leminary track of the limitant memore softhe Leminary track of the limitant is memore than they could do was to deleat the Democrate candidate on to make his carvas harder. As a result of this the workingmon lound that some districts in which they were a majority sent then to the Legislature who opposed them. As one Assemblyman put it when a delegation of workingmen from his district called on him at Abany to fayor a certain bill. You people opposing thos

posing those who did not favor then

metal was a seasod at a value of \$1.5 c, but Mr.
Adams got itst the low figure of \$4.500.

He still has it Matson's victims was William
Trouble, a land close-dested old farmer, invegnear Mt. Vern. Posey county, 1nd. Mr.
Traiford is known in gud bried circles as the
Traiford is known in gud bried circles as the
Traiford is known at the outormously low figure of
\$5.000, builton boing evidently a drug on the
market. After making the assay the brieks
he went to town to get the money to hay the
main swinder. Being stort of briefs, the
ladian chief stole the hid len trossure for the
tree plants of the store of the store of the
ladian chief stole the hid len trossure for the
tree plants of the store of the store of the
ladian chief stole the hid len trossure for the
tree plants of the store of the store
above. When Traford returned to the bean
pile and found his good gone he deslared that
the Indian chief stole of the store of the store
"Old John's Sweener, well known in this city
as a bunce leader in the good old days when
the bone was the croper things worked the
gentleman remained Chapman at Watertown N.
J. in less, estump \$7.00. He bought a home
in Clyleo Ohio, and settled lows for a quiet
like being hearly to blants il, but its form of the
ment stained him in the face.

The bours check racket was worked on a
wonorabo paraging ty maned laniel Dowler
enumer by Charley Linnell, aliase Leveloy,
and lilly Wasker, alias Copenhagen. They
bought his farm and skinnel him out of \$1.000
Mr. North her were housed.

His scarce a month since Norte changed a
gung of confidence most prough lows and illin his farm and skinnel him out of \$1.000
Mr. North her were housed.

His scarce a month since Norte chased a
gung of confidence most prough lows and illinois, recovering the monay almost as fast as
flew of the dry of the proper store of the
many transmitted than the face.

The bours exclusively the was and at larfield lows, grabbed \$1.250 from Wills Hoffman, a veriant old gestleman. At Greene,
while near the store of the

HOUSEHOLD FAVORITE.

A young girl here had been suffering for \$2 years with blood diseases until she had lost the use of her limbs and was subject to many troubles incident to the disease. The physicians

declared her case incurable and predicted that ber life would come to a speedy end. After taking S. S. S. she recuperated so fast that it was plain that she had obtained a new lease on tile, and she has continued to grow better until her permanent cure is assured. Many ether pants in our hospital have obtained signal benefit from B. S. S., and it has become quits a favorite in our house.

THE ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL, Highland, Ill.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Swift Spacific Co., Atlanta, Ga.